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# PRESIDENT AT DINNER

Talks of Duties of Citizens at New York Last Night

IN "LITTLE HUNGARY"

DECLARED SUCCESS STOOD WITH-IN THE REACH OF ALL.

Given an Ovation in a Section of City Never Before Visited by a President-Police Precautions.

After two days of receptions and dinners in New York city President Roosevelt left that city last night over the Pennsylvania oad for Washington. The events of yesterday included a reception at the University Club, and last night the event of his visitthe dinner given by the Hungarian Republican Club at the restaurant, "Little Hungary," on the East Side, where a President has never been before.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt was to visit places where he has not been since he was governor of New York, and where no other President, while in office, has been, led to unusual police precautions, but nothing untoward happened.

The President left the Hungarian Club dinner after making a brief speech, in which he told of the duties of an American citizen as he saw them, and was driven directly to the Desbrosses street station, accompanied by a squad of mounted police. When he reached the ferry house he alighted from his carriage, shook hands with the members of the mounted squad, and then went to the men's cabin in the ferry boat. The boat ar-rived in Jersey City at 11:50, and some min-utes afterward he boarded one of the two special cars provided for him.

The train on which the President traveled was the regular train for Washington, and left Jersey City at 12:37. There were two special cars for the President and his party.

Precaution for President's Safety.

From the time the President arrived on the East Side last night until his departure the greatest precautions were taken for his safety. Secret service men guarded his person, and policemen in uniform and plain clothes were stationed all about the restaurant and for blocks on each side, so that the crowds of East Side residents who had gathered to see the Chief Executive of the naion were not able to get within two or bree blocks of him.

When the President left the banquet room he was heartily cheered by people in the windows and doors of tenements near by.
Mr. Roosevelt waved his hat in response as he entered his carriage and started for the

Promptly at 8:30 the President left the "Little Hungary" reception room and, es-corted by Mr. Braun, descended to the base-ment and past the little bar into the cafe. He stood for several minutes at his place at the center of the head table, gazing upon the elaborate decorations. The ceiling, the walls and the pillars were completely cov-ered with evergeens, and this background was relieved by flags and shields. Red carnations were arranged in profusion along the front of the President's table, which extended across one side of the room.

At the President's Table.

The President sat at the right of Mr. Braun, the president of the club, and the other guests at this table were Gen. Franis V. Greene, William Barnes, jr., Rear Admiral Coghlan, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Nevada N. Stranahan, Secretary Loeb, W. Travers Jerome, Commissioner McAdoo, Robert B. Armstrong, James Sloane, fr., and Frank Tyree, while near by were many other men prominent in various walks of

life.

A Hungarian orchestra especially pleased the President with its inspiring music throughout the dinner. An amusing incident of the early part of the dinner was furnished by Mr. Taussig, a prominent member of the Hungarian Club. He is a tall man with long block pair, and a rather tall man with long black nair, and a rather striking countenance. He was sitting down in front of the President and started up to shake hands with him when there was an mmediate rush of secret service men to the rescue. This caused great amusement among the members of the club, and the President gave him a most cordial greeting.

anguet, and added:

amid great enthusiasm:

"Deliver at banquet congratulations of our party to President Roosevelt."

Introduced by Mr. Braun.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Mr. Braun

rapped for order that he might introduce

the President. He said he would like to

be a Demosthenes in order to represent

his own sentiments and those of the East

Side. He spoke of the organization of the

Hungarian Republican Club nine years ago,

for the purpose of making good Americans of us Hungarians who come to this country. The members cheered when Mr. Braun said this club was fighting all attempts to make Hungarians stick to their

native country instead of becoming Ameri-

bers were good republicans was because it was conducive to good Americanism to

be republicans.

Amid loud cries of "El Jen" and the play-

ing of the "Star Spangled Banner" Mr. Braun proposed the President's health.
"I present," he said, "the man who gives

President Roosevelt's Address.

The applause was deafening as the Presi-

dent arose and faced the crowded room,

"Mr. President, and You, My Fellow-

Americans: It is a peculiar pleasure for

me to be with you this evening, and with

greeting my hosts of the Hungarian Re-

publican Club, I give utterance to the

thought of my fellow-guests, Representa-tive Sulzer and others, when I say that

whatever our differences before our elec-tion, once the election has taken place, all

of us, in public life or in private life— President, congressmen, judges, legislators alike—are American citizens, and nothing

When silence was obtained he said:

"We will always remember, however," he said, "our native country with affection."
The President laughed heartily when Mr.
Braun said that the reason the club mem-

as you look back, and you will, in almost Congratulatory Messages. every case, and on every occasion, find that those memories of pride are asso-Among the telegrams read at the dinner was one from the Hungarian Club of Kanciated, not with days of ease, but with days of effort, the day when you had to sas City, to President Roosevelt, which do all that was in you for some worthy end, and the worthiest of all worthy ends "Hungarian hearts they beat for you, because they always find you true. We hope is to make those that are closest and nearest to you, your wife and children, you find the Tokay right, and good will and those near you, happy and not sorry bless your appetite."
Vice President-elect Fairbanks sent a letthat you are alive. And after that has been done, to be able so to handle your-self that you can feel when the end comes, ter expressing his regret that he could not on the whole, your community, your fellow-men, are a little better off and not a little worse off because you have lived. A letter was read from Count Apponyl,

one of the opposition leaders in the Hun-garian Diet, in which he said how much "This kind of success is open to every he would have liked to have attended he one of us. The great prizes come more or less by accident, and no human being knows that better than any man who has won any of them. The great prizes come "I have no right to express anything like partisanship with respect to American affairs, but there is nothing to prevent me from giving expression to the feeling of more or less by accident, but to each man there comes normally the chance so to lead his life that at the end of his days his children, his wife, those that are dear to him, shall rise up and call him blessed, and so that his neighbors and these has been brought into intimate high personal regard which I, like all Eu-ropeans, entertain for President Roosevelt, of whom every American, irrespective of party distinction, may well say what an English tory statesman said concerning Lord Palmerston: 'We are all proud of those who have been brought into intimate association may feel that he has done his part as a man in a world which sadly needs that each man should play his part Kossuth, the Hungarian statesman, sent the following cablegram, which was read well.

#### Work at Washington.

"Now, gentlemen, I have to say good night, because this has been such a delightful dinner that I already find I am staying pretty nearly as late as I can stay and catch the train that is to take me back to my regular work at Washington; and I have come, as I said, not to make a set speech, but to thank you for your greeting and to assure you that not one meeting which I have attended since I have been President has given me greater pleasure to attend than this dinner here tonight." It was almost impossible to hear the con-

cluding paragraphs of the President's speech, because of the activities of the secret service men. They swarmed around the main table; and, with a wedge formation, took the President through the nar-row hallway and up the stairs to the reception room, where his coat and hat had been left. Then a police sergeant in uni-form, with half a dozen patrolmen, were sent to keep the stairs clear. Ten minutes later the President and his escort left the

There was continuous cheering when the President appeared at the door of the res-taurant to take his carriage to the Jersey

ferry. He raised his hat several times in response to the cheers. Sulzer Praised the President.

Representative Sulzer spoke after the President's departure. He said, in part: "It is a great pleasure, I assure you, for me to be here tonight-here among you, my friends and constituents-to testify by my presence and by my words my respect and admiration for Theodore Roosevelt. I know him well. He is a friend of the plain peo-ple, the same as I am, and he wants to give every man in all the land, from the richest to the poorest, from the highest to the lowest, an equal opportunity, a fair chance and a square deal He is closer to the people today, in my opinion, and more in sym-pathy with their wishes and wants than

the Senate of the United States. He has been right in all these matters-the people have said so and he is right in the senatorial controversy, and I believe the American people will ushold him and sus-"I grew in those years, gentlemen, to have a very close feeling of sympathy and affection and regard for the men and women of the great East Side of this city, and I needed no urging when I was in-

A Typical American Gathering.

Americans Not Matter of Birth.

"Americanism is not a matter of birthplace, of ancestry, of creed, of occupation;

Americanism is a matter of the spirit that

is within man's soul. From the time when

we first became an independent nation to

the present moment there has never been

generation in which some of the most

distinguished and most useful men were not

men who had been born on the other side

of the Atlantic, and it is peculiarly appro-

difference between Jew and Gentile, Cath-olic and Protestant, native-born and for-

eign-born; provided only the man. whatever his creed, whatever his birthplace, strives to

live so as to do his full duty by his neighbor and by the country as a whole.

"And now, gentlemen, I wish to say that we cannot keep too clearly before our minds

the facts that for the success of our civ-ilization what is needed is not so much

brilliant ability, not so much unusual genius, as the possession by the average

man of the plain, homely, work-a-day vir-

tues, that make that man a good father, a good husband, and good friend and neigh-

bor-a decent man with whom to deal in all

Good Laws and Righteous Living.

"We need good laws, we need honest ad-

ministration of the laws, and we cannot af-

ford to be contented with less; but more

than aught else we need that the average

man shall have in him the root of righteous

living; that the average man shall have in

him the feeling that will make him ashamed

to do wrong, to submit to wrong, and that will make him feel his bounden duty to help

those that are weaker; to help those especially that are in any way depend-

ent upon him; and while not in any way losing his power of individual initiative, to

cultivate without ceasing the further power of acting in combination with his fellows

for a common end of social uplifting and

"I shall not keep you very long this even-

ing. I have come here not to make you a

set speech, but, if you will allow me to say so, to speak as an old friend among his old

friends. I have seen a good deal of your lives. I know the effort, the toil, the hap-

piness and the success. I have endeavored when I have been brought in contact with

which I have been blodger in the course of any work in which I have been engaged so to handle myself that the East Side might be a little better for it. I do not know whether I suc-

ceeded or not, but I do know that I have al-ways been the better myself for contact

Meaning of Success.

"And now, one word in closing upon suc-

cess in life, upon the success that each of

us should strive for. It is a great mistake

-oh, such a great mistake-to measure suc-

cess merely by that which glitters from

without, or to speak of it terms which will

mislead those also about us, and especially

neighbors, will agree with me.

Pride Over Individual Effort.

"Look back in your own lives; see what

the things are that you are proudest of

he younger people about us, as to what

good government.

with the East Side.

success really is.

American people will ushold him and sustain him in his fair and just contention.

"I intend to stand by the President whenever I believe he is right, in the future as in the past. I believe in Theodore Roosevelt's Americanism.

"Now a few words about the Senate. The Senate of the United Istates is today an aristocratic, autocrated and plutocratic body. It is the most undemocratic, the most unrepublican, the most un-American institution in our political system. Some of the senators are all right; but most of them are generally wrong, and try to stay wrong. Just think of it, my friends; forty-five men in the United States Senate practically control and run the government of the United States, spurn the executive, spit upon the House of Representatives, and bid defiance to the American people.

"We can never secure the reforms the American people want and demand, we can never change the plutocratic system now enthroned and in power throughout the country until we reform the Senate of the United States." vited to come and be a guest at a club of the East Side this evening. President Braun has described how the preliminary invitation took place. It was six years ago that this club gave me a dinner after I had been elected governor, and they then said that they intended to elect me President and that then I must come and take dinner with them again. I told them certainly, that if they would carry out their part of the contract I would carry out mine. I am not perfectly certain that they anticipated that their offer would be closed with so soon. But you see, gentlemen, I closed with them, and tonight I wish to greet you most warmly and to say that I doubt if we could find a more typically Americans gathering than this. vited to come and be a guest at a club of

FARMERS IN CONVENTION.

Discussion of Variety of Topics at Sandy Spring, Md.

ecial Correspondence of The Evening Star. ROCKVILLE, Md., February 15, 1905. The thirty-second annual convention of of the Atlantic, and it is peculiarly appropriate, and to me peculiarly pleasant, that in addressing this club of the men upon whose efforts so much of the future welfare of this city, of this state, of this nation, depends I should be addressing men who show by their actions that they know no difference between Law and Cantilla Cath. the farmers of Montgomery county was held in the Lyceum at Sandy Spring yesterday. The proceedings were of the usual interesting character, and the occasion was generally voted the most successful of the kind ever held in the county. The convention met at 10 o'clock, with President Edward P. Thomas of Ednor in the chair. Messrs. James Boss, jr., of Spencerville and John E. Muncaster of Norbeck served as secretaries.

Following the usual reports of standing committees, Mr. Asa M. Stabler of the Spencerville neighborhood read a paper on 'Is it more profitable to devete a farm of 100 acres to crops and fruits, or to grazing and feeding stock?" Mr. Stabler argued in favor of the crops and fruits, and this view was shared by the several others who took part in the discussion. Mr. Roger B. Farquhar was on the program for a paper on "Is the keeping of sheep profitable in this county?" but was unable to be present, and the paper he prepared was read by Mr. Allan Farquhar. Mr. Farquhar was very certain that such an industry is highly profitable in Montgomery, his opinion being based upon practical experience.

Mr. William M. Canby of Colesville, and

several others also spoke on this subject, all agreeing with Mr. Farquhar. Probably the most interesting discussion of the day was that in regard to the propriety of providing for a county treasurer for Montgomery county. The question asked was "Has the time arrived for a county treasurer?" Among those who participated in this discussion were Charles F. Kirk, Henry Benson, George Bonifant Allan Farquhar, William M. Canby and others, and the one opinion is that the is far behind the times in its method of collecting taxes, and that the county treasurer is what the county very badly needs. There was no dissenting voice in the large gathering to the propositions. The question as to whether or not dogs should be taxed was also considered at length. It was pointed out that if a tax were imposed it would reduce the number of worthless curs, and in that way prove or wortness curs, and in that way prove a protection to game, as well as sheep, turkeys, fowls, etc. Those who took part in this discussion were John C. Bentley, Perry Ensey, Charles F. Kirk, Asa M. Stabler, Mortimer Stabler and others. "Is it more profitable to ship whole milk

or cream at present prices, or both milk and cream?" was the subject of another discussion. The questions of good roads, forestry methods to perpetuate the supply of firewood and fencing and the feeding of cattle were also considered, At noon the entire gathering was enter-tained at dinner by the ladies of the com-

FOR AN AGED SAILOR.

"There must, of course, be for success a certain material basis. I should think ill of any man here who did not wish to leave his children a little better and not a little Effort to Secure to Him an Increased Pension-Notes. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

munity.

his children a little better and not a little worse off materially than he was, and I should not feel that he was doing his duty by them, and if he cannot do his duty by his own children he is not going to do his duty by any one else. But after that certain amount of material prosperity has been gained, then the things that really count most are the things of the soul rather than the things of money, and I am sure that each of you here, if he will really think of what it is that made him most respect his ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 14, 1905. Two detachments of marines to act as guards on the West Virginia and the U.S. S. Galveston left the Naval Academy marine barracks today. The guard for the West Virginia consists of sixteen men, and is under command of Capt. E. B. West and Lieutenant Hogan. what it is that made him most respect his

Lieut, A. C. Rogers is in charge of the guards for the U. S. S. Galveston, which consists of twenty-five men

Senator McComas has interested himself n behalf of an aged sailor of Annapolis, John Jackson, and has introduced a bill to increase his pension from \$10 per month to \$24. Jackson lives alone at Eastport, a suburb of Annapolis. He was one of the last dispossessed tenants to leave the Naval Academy ground when the new addition was acquired for naval purposes. When it was found he must leave and that he had military education has been extraordinary. no place to go, the officers of the Naval Academy built him a little house at the foot of Spa creek. He lived there a short time and then located at Eastport, where he has since resided. At the outbreak of the civil war Jackson was a sailor. He joined the land forces and took part in the battle of Antietam. He then joined the schooner C. P. Williams, which was ordered to Folly Island, where 10,000 of the Union were waiting to attack Morris

The enemy had mined the river and torpedoes were placed at such distances that it would have been impossible for a boat to pass. Volunteers were called for to swim out and remove the caps, and Jack-son responded. He was the only one of a large crew to undertake the task. After completing his work the movement of the ships was accomplished without damage. For this deed he was publicly commended by President Lincoln and was presented with a number of medals and testimonials. Midshipman Mann, who was subjected to arrest and a civil suit for damages as a result of an altercation at Philadelphia on the day of the last Army-Navy foot ball game, has been entirely vindicated of the charges preferred against him. There was

not enough evidence on which the verdict adverse to the midshipman could be Midshipman Mann was today notified of the action of the Philadelphia civil authorities.

Adjutant General Riggs announced today that a commission had been granted to Captain Gear of the Naval Reserves. The investigation at the Naval Academy in the shortage of goods in the paymas-ter's storerooms on board the U. S. S. At-lanta is still being carried on. It has been lanta is still being carried on. It has been ascertained that the government is the loser to the amount of several hundred dollars. Seven enlisted men attached to the Atlanta, suspected of being implicated in the transaction, have been placed in confinement on board the prison ship Santee, at the Naval Academy, awaiting further development in the case. The authorities expect shortly to apprehend the guilty parties.

thorities expect shortly to apprenend the guilty parties.

Another detail of marines from the Naval Academy barracks is expected to be assembled shortly for duty on the new cruiser Maryland, which goes into commission about April 1. The garrison stationed at the barracks has been considerably reduced by the departure of the two detachments which left today for duty on the new cruisers West Viginia and Galthe new cruisers West Virginia and Gal-

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, superinten-Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academyy is spending several days in the south.

The name of Midshipfffan Haller Belt of Dallas, Tex., was given among those who recently resigned. This is an error, Midshipman Belt is still at the Naval Academy and stands No. 7 in a class of 250.

Captain Brownson has recently issued an additional order at the Naval Academy calling the attention of the midshipmen to the regulation in regard to the use of

calling the attention of the midshipmen to the regulation in regard to the use of tobacco. The order states that any midshipman who persists in the use of tobacco in violation of the rules will be punished in like manner to Midshipman E. C. Waller, third class, of New York city, who was dismissed for this offense.

The midshipmen of the first class only are permitted to smoke, and the practice is confined to certain hours in their rooms only.

Proposed Improvement of the Military Academy.

WEST POINT BUILDINGS

AUTHORITIES WANT LIMIT OF COST RAISED.

It is Intended to Provide for the Future-Aim of the Architects.

BY WM. E. CURTIS.

Written for The Evening Star and the Chicago Record-Herald. The pending bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy provides that work on the new buildings at West Point shall commence at once, by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may see fit, but does not make provision for the entire amount of money needed. The plans, which have been secured after so much trouble and study, and which have been so much admired by those who have had the privilege of inspecting them, contemplate the expenditure of \$7,490,000. In this total is included \$400,000 already appropriated by Congress to provide for an increased water supply, and \$146,000 for the completion of the cadet mess hall and for the purchase of additional property. The total of these items, \$546,000, has already been provided, which reduces the amount needed to carry out the original plans to a little less than \$7,000,000. But Congress has appropriated only \$6,046,000, or \$1,444,000 less than the estimate, and has placed a limit upon the cost of the im-provements, which is very embarrassing to the War Department and the officers of the

The amount of the appropriation was reduced and the limit was fixed in the House of Representatives on the closing day of the session last year, with little or no de-bate upon its merits. The Senate restored the original amount, but in conference com-mittee it was again reduced without reasons being given. General Mills, the superintendent of the academy, has made a convincing argument in favor of an appropria-tion sufficient to carry out the original plan, and the Secretary of War and the President have both earnestly urged such action upon Congress. Unless the limit is extended to the original estimate the entire plan will have to be revised, and materially altered, which will destroy, or at least impair, the harmony of the plans or else some of the buildings will have to be omitted. The Secretary of War has asked authority to proceed with the execution of the original plans with a limit of \$7,500,000, instead of the \$5,500,000 provided by the Congress

The Finest in the World.

If the plans are carried out the military academy at West Point will be the finest in the world, and appropriate to the wealth and power of this country. The inspiration for them, like so many other great and harmonious architectural movements that are now in progress in different parts of this row in progress in different parts of this country, can be traced directly to the world's Columbian exposition—"The White City," which suggested not only the idea, but furnished the-ideal, the strength, the force of the designs, and the standard in proportions and arrangement. The necessity of enlarged facilities at West Point has been discussed for a long time. The present buildings cannot accommodate more than one-half as many cadets as are actually required to supply the vacancies that occur annually in the officers' list of the army. Nearly every year since the Spanish war, when the military establishment was increased, the President has been compelled to appoint from civil life almost as many second lieutenants as have graduated from the academy, and this will continue to be necessary until the facilities buildings cannot accomp tinue to be necessary until the facilities at West Point can be doubled.

The plans for the new buildings provide accommodations for 1,200 cadets, instead of the 450 that are there at present. That is considered sufficient for two centuries, and perhaps for all time, because the United States is not a military country and never will be one. At the same time, so long as we have an army we should have a good one, commanded by trained soldiers, and the incomparable prestige and record of West Point should be maintained. No American appreciates the high standard which that institution has already attained, or the reputation of the officers of the United States army, until he visits the European countries and hears the comments

Both the English military schools at Sandhurst and Woolwich have been reorganized within the last four years, with West Point as their model. Lord Wolseley recently wrote to a military expert that the academy at West Point "was the finest military school in the world." Its methods have been introduced into the military schools of Spain and Italy, and even the French military educational system has recently been modified to include several of the special features of our own academy. In Japan both the military and the naval academies of the United States have been adopted as standards for imitation and em-

Topographical Advantages.

It is proposed to make West Point a model military post, as well as a model school for soldiers. The topographical advantages are very attractive to architects, while the location is convenient to New York city, the most important strategical point upon our coasts. The historic grounds furnish a splendid setting for a group of imposing buildings-there is no more picturesque scenery in the eastern states than the wild and rugged rocks and the dense forests overhanging the Hudson river and stretching back toward the Catskills. The stretching back toward the Catskills. The architects have made the most of all this, and in their plans have adopted the ancient gothic, making the proposed buildings a mixture of the citadel and the university. They are to spring from the address of the citadel and the university. They are to spring from the edge of the cliffs; they are to be of the same material, so that the walls and towers may harmonize with their natural foundations and the buildings, like the castles on the Rhina, will seem to grow out of the rocks, solid, stern, dignified, impregnable, and in every way appropriate to their environment as well as to their purpose. They began with a railway station and ferry-house on the bank of the river, and stretch back into a park with several miles of drives, which, sooner or later, will be embellished by monuments and statues of men worthy of the imitation of the cadets. The steep and rocky walls of the Hudson will be terraced and a monumental gateway will be the central feature of the architectural As you know, a similar institution on cor-

As you know, a similar institution on corresponding lines, as complete and convenient and magnificent, is already in progress of erection for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and that gave impet to the upbuilding of West Point. There were differences, however. Annapolis was a wreck; the buildings were intended to be temportry when they were erected half a century ago, and became unsafe and insanitary.

The West Point Project. Those at West Point were in much bet-

ter condition, and several of them with historic associations can be preserved. Elihu Root, who did so much for the army during the brief period that he was Seccures

Cures

Will is nearly ten years ago that I first took dinner here in the immediate neighbourhood of where I am dining now, with their wishes and wants that time, I remember perfectly, when at that time, I remember perfectly, when the was from the courage and audactive of the case of the case of the courage and audactive of the case of the case of the courage and audactive of the case of retary of War, was the forceful agent.

**Unparalleled Achievement!** 

Importations in 1904 of G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE 131,330 CASES

The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade.

Regarding Champagne Importations in 1904, ort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 19, 1905, says:

"Mesers. Fredk. de Bary & Co. brought over last year to this side of the water a greater number of cases of Champagne than has ever hitherto been known, and these importations speak in the strongest terms of the great popular esteem in which G. H. MUMM & CO.'S Champagne is held on this continent."

guson of Boston. Eight months' time was given for preparation, and on May 30, 1903, the jury, consisting of Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, General Mills, superintendent of the academy; Walter Cook, George B. Post and Cass Gilbert, architects, recommended the adoption of a scheme which was afterward discovered to be the which was afterward discovered to be the work of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of Boston, involving an expenditure of about \$6,500,000. The basis of approval was that their plans provided fully for present requirements and permitted extension in the future if necessary; that they retain the most important of the old buildings; that they harmonize with the topography and physical features and that they were the physical features, and that they were the most economical of all in the competition. Under date of August 12, 1903, a contract was entered into with the firm, and they have since submitted detailed plans and specifications for the following buildings:

Cavalry barracks and stables. Artillery barracks and stables.

Artillery gun shed. Chapel. Riding hall. Gymnasium.

Cadet barracks. Post headquarters. New academic building. Two double sets of captains' quarters. Five triple sets of lieutenants' quarters. Bachelor officers' quarters. Quartermaster and commissary store

Cadet headquarters and store.

Post exchange.

There will also be a stately hotel for the accommodation of friends of the cadets visting the academy, a museum, a central heating and lighting plant, a power house and other needed accommodations.

The Sites Proposed. Those who are familiar with the present arrangement at West Point will be interested in knowing that the new cadet barracks will occupy the site of the present ofcers' quarters; that the present post headquarters and chapel will be torn away to make room for the new academic building: the new riding hall will stand on the site now occupied by the cavalry barracks, sta-bles and riding hall, and the new cadet headquarters and store will replace the present gymnasium. It is absolutely necessary that buildings to replace most of those that are to be torn down must be provided at once. Several of the large buildings will require from three to four years to build, and the smaller buildings will require about a year. But if work is commenced at once the entire improvement contemplated can-not possibly be completed before 1912. Hence it is important that the limit of cost should be decided definitely upon before the close of the present session of Congress. The building most urgently needed is the cadet barracks, and General Mills hopes that it may be begun at once, but if Congress insists upon a limit of a million and a half less than the estimates the entire plan will have to be revised to meet the require-

ments.

It should be taken into consideration, however, that the proposed buildings are intended not for the present alone but for centuries. Congress too often makes the centuries. Congress too often makes the mistake of providing for existing demands without looking into the future. In many instances public buildings, like the new post office at Chicago, are outgrown before they are even occupied, and that is poor economy. In other countries—in England and the continent—those who have charge of such public improvements show greater wisdom and foresight to providing greater wisdom and foresight in providing for the future, and the United States as a nation may profit by their example.

Anacostia and Vicinity.

Coasting on the hills adjacent to Anacostia led to two accidents yesterday. Richard Howard, fourteen years old, whose home is at 144 Anacostia avenue. Twining City, was thrown from a truck while descending the hill on Naylor road. He was injured about the face and hands, and went to Providence Hospital to secure medical treatment.

Smith Berry, colored, ten years old, was the victim of the second accident. He was thrown from his sled along Morris road, Anacostia, lacerating his hands. He went to a drug store and had his wounds dressed. His companion, whose name was not obtained, was also hurt, but was able to go to his home unassisted. A peculiar occurrence was responsible yesterday for the demolition of the nre

alarm and telegraph wires along a por-tion of the Hamilton road at Garfield. Ambrose Dyer, a colored citizen, was en gaged in chopping down a stout tree along the roadside, and had so performed his work that the tree would fall away from the wires. At the critical moment, how-ever, when the tree was about to fall in the indicated direction a blast of wind swept along that caused it to topple directly across the wires, bearing them in a heap to the ground. The police notified the repair men, who went out and replaced the wires without delay.

Harry I. Wedding, who resides at 32 Franklin street, Anacostia, yesterday reported to the authorities that a thief had robbed him of one set of planes, an automatic screw driver, a hatchet, a hammer, three chisels and one pair of overalls W. C. Thompson, a carpenter employed at the Government Hospital for the In-sane, whose home is in Anacostia, was removed to his residence here Monday after-noon in one of the institution's conveyences, suffering from injury to his back.
Officer M. L. Ready of the Anacostia force was dispatched this morning in a conveyance to the outlying districts with feed for the birds. It is believed that many birds have been saved during the

Hyattsville and Vicinity.

ings at different times for them.

severe weather by this system of feeding. Some of the farmers living in the section

where the birds, particularly partridges, are known to abound have scattered screen.

clal Correspondence of The Evening Star. HYATTSVILLE, February 15. 1905. The Young Men's Lyceum met in Corcoran Hall yesterday evening and debated the question as to whether capital punishment should be abolished. Ernest Coale spoke in favor of and Clarence Hall against such punishment. Mr. Coale was declared the

Mr. Wm. A. Gibbons, who has been quite Il for several weeks, is rapidly convalesc-

The directors of the First National Bank of Hyattsville met Monday afternoon at the offices of Mayor Chas. A. Wells and awarded the contract for erecting the bank building here to Mr. H. E. Burgess of Hyattsville. The bid was \$7.514. Work will be commenced as soon as the weether re-

of the executors in the will of the late Captain C. C. Hedges, who died there last week leaving an estate valued at about \$00,000. Mr. Buxton stated here this morning that he would leave for Cumberland this week. Walter Whipp, a farm hand here, met with an accident yesterday that resulted very nearly in the loss of a foot. He was wielding a broadax in making railroad ties, when his foot in some way slipped and two toes were entirely severed. Lida Simms and Julius Simms, colored, were tried yesterday before Justice of the Peace Norris for disorderly conduct and upon default of the fines, were taken to Rockville jail last evening to serve thirty

days.

The condition of Mrs. Charles Dean of Point of Rocks, who was so badly burned there a few days ago by falling upon a stove, is somewhat better today. William White, who resides near Park Mills, was badly injured by a saw log rolling upon him a few days ago while working on the farm of George Peters, both of his legs being broken. He is believed to have suffered internal injuries.

Laurel and Vicinity. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LAUREL, Md., February 15, 1905. The fair and supper for the benefit of the Laurel Volunteer Fire Company, No. 3, in the Masonic Hall, on Washington avenue. promises to be a great affair. The fire companies will parade. The proceeds of the fair and supper will go toward the erection of a building to store the company's apparatus, with a large hall overhead

where public meetings and dances can be

The Misses Sultan recently entertained a number of their friends on Main avenue with a doll party. The guests were attired as infants and the evening was pleasantly passed in playing baby games and singing. The dining room was tastefully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, while the tables were artistically arranged and embowered with lighted candles and ribbons. Refreshments were served at a late

The members of the Ladies' Ald Society of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church were entertained recently at the home of Mr and Mrs Ives Mr. David Shaffer is ill at his home on

Church street. The fair and supper held by St. Mary's Catholic Church of Laurel proved a big success. More than \$500 was cleared. Rev. F. E. Dolan, formerly of Washington, is the pastor of the church.

Mrs. John W. Sharswood is ill at her home on Tenth street. Mr. J. Albert Burton, who met with a very painful accident a few days ago, cutting his head with an ax while cutting wood, is rapidly recovering.

Train Dispatcher Foresaw Collision. A peculiar feature characterized the Lake Erie and Western wreck near Argus, Ind., in which sixteen workmen were injured Monday night. The train dispatcher foresaw the disaster and ordered out a wrecking crew in advance. In addition, before the collision occurred physicians were summoned by the dispatcher from Plymouth, Argus and Peru. The wrecking train, however, did not reach the place of the accident until late yesterday, owing to snow drifts, and two stalled trains had to be pushed out of the way. None of the injured will die.

Acquitted of Criminal Assault Charge. A dispatch from Winchester, Va., last night says: After being out forty minutes the jury in the suit for \$10,000 damages brought by Effie Bettsch, the twelve-yearold daughter of John Beitsch, against Oliver F. Faulkner, a merchant of Winchester, which has been on trial in the circuit court since Monday, brought in a verdict of acquittal this afternoon. Mr. Faulk-ner, the defendant, warmly shook the hand of his attorney, Richard E. Byrd, and kiss-ed each member of the jury.



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